

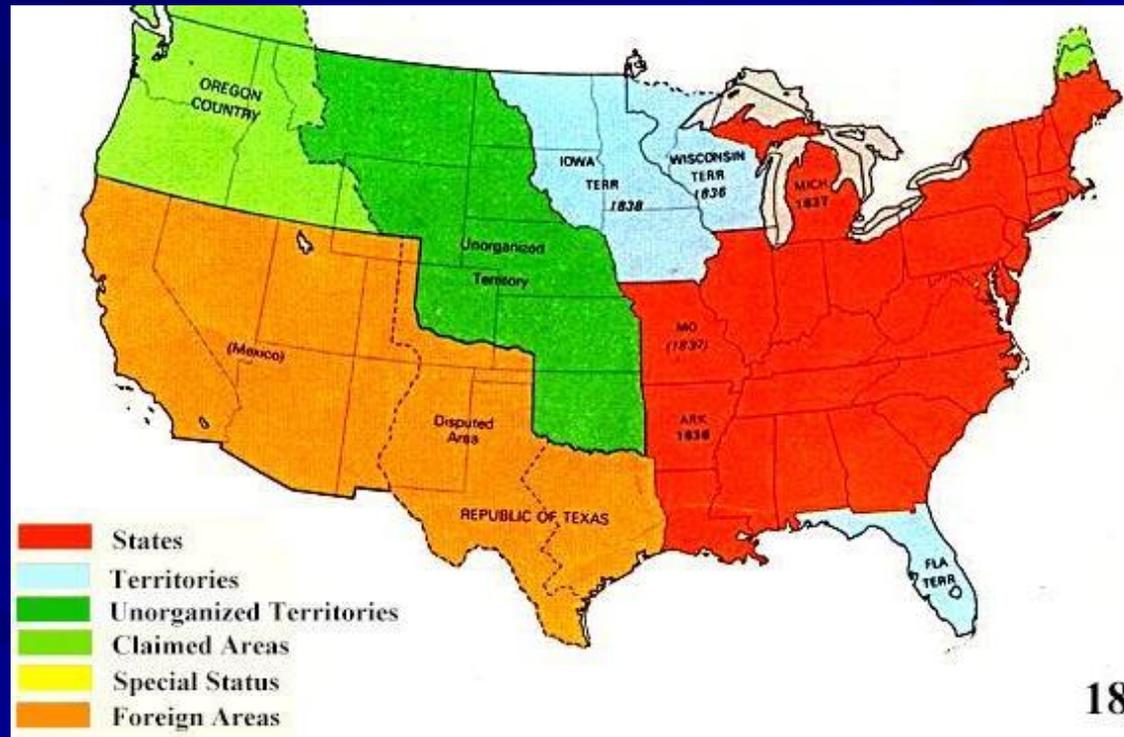
# The Nation Divided

## Chapter 14

# Growing tensions over slavery

- Between 1820 and 1840, four new slave states and four new free states entered the union

- There was 15 states on each side now



# Growing tensions over slavery

- David Wilmot of Pennsylvania proposed that congress ban slavery in all territory that would become part of the US because of the Mexican American War
  - This was called the Wilmot Proviso
  - It never became a law





CANADA

ME.  
(Admitted as  
free state, 1820)

VT.  
N.H.  
MASS.  
CT. \ R.I.

N.Y.

PA.

N.J.

DEL.

MD.

VA.

N.C.

S.C.

GA.

MISS. ALA.

LA.

KY.

TENN.

ILL.

IND.

OHIO

MO.  
(Admitted as  
slave state, 1821)

36°30'  
ARKANSAS  
TERRITORY

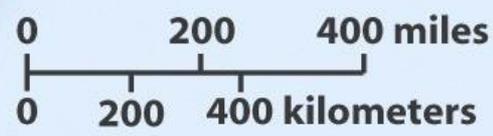
UNORGANIZED  
TERRITORY

MEXICAN  
POSSESSIONS

FLORIDA  
TERRITORY



ATLANTIC  
OCEAN



- Free
- Slave
- Closed to slavery by the Missouri Compromise
- Opened to slavery by the Missouri Compromise

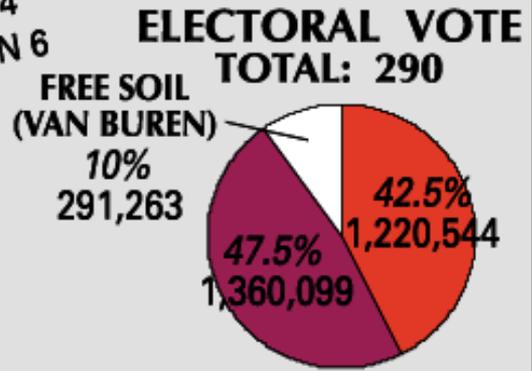
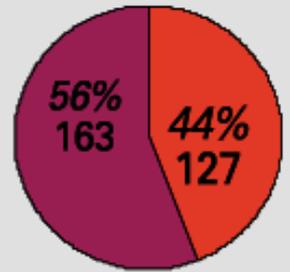
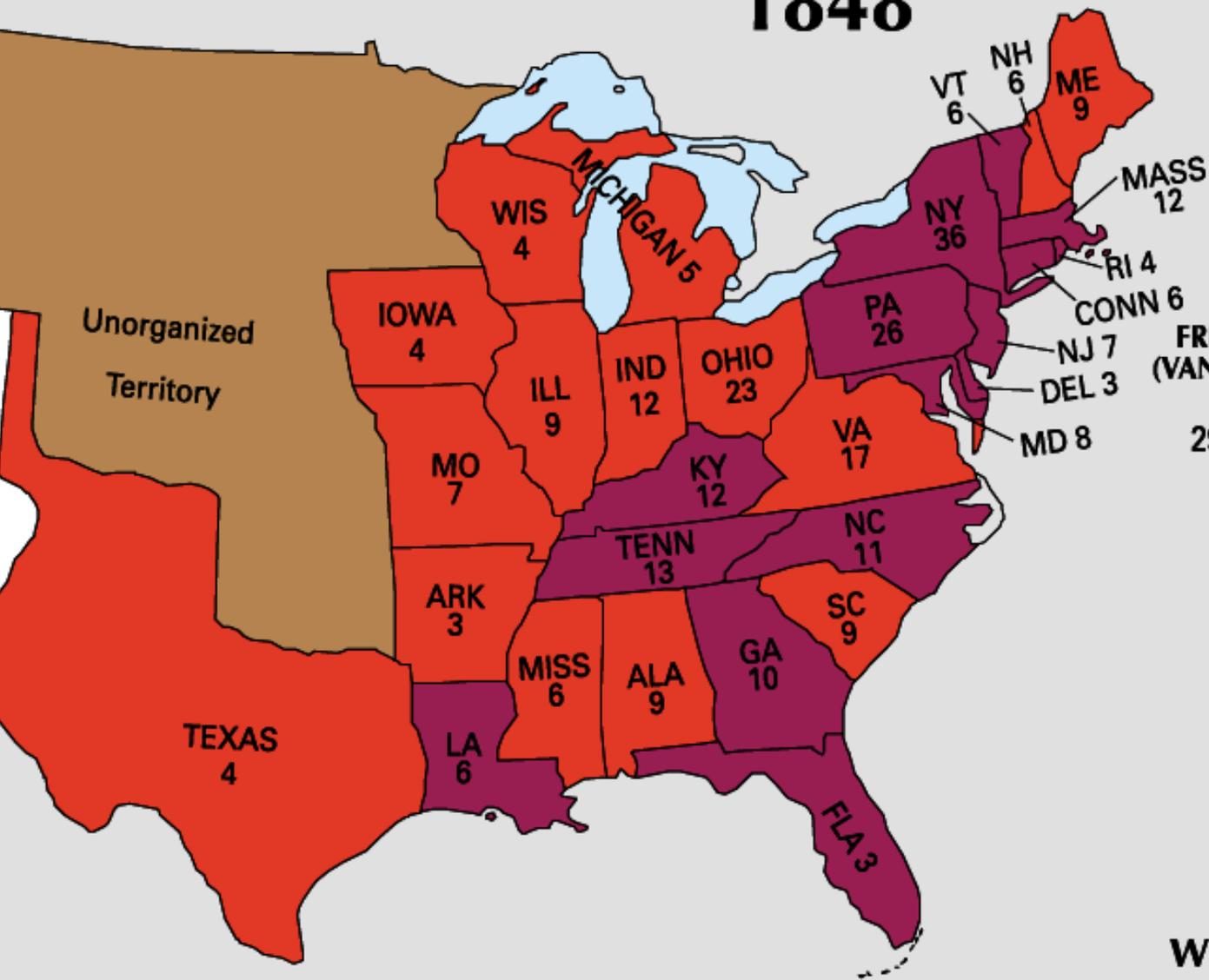
Gulf of Mexico

# Growing tension

- Democratic Presidential candidate in 1848, Lewis Cass wanted to use popular sovereignty to decide whether to allow slavery
  - Anti Slavery Whigs and Democrats began a new party called the Free-Soil Party
  - This party kept Cass from winning the election- Zachary Taylor won the election, he was a Whig



# 1848

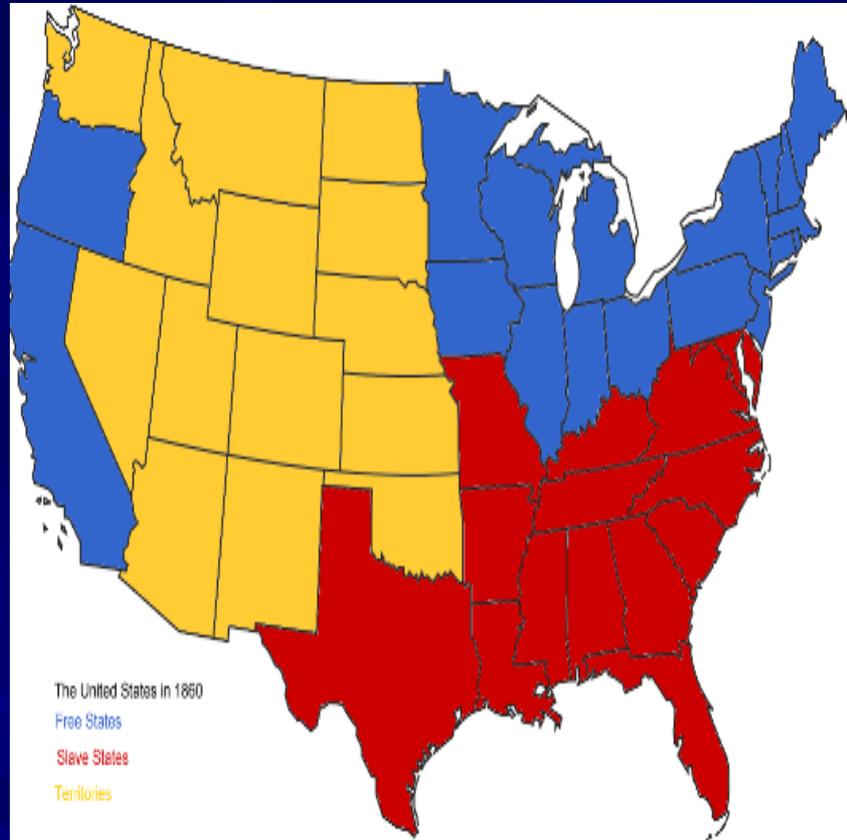


Territories

Whig (Taylor)   
 Democratic (Cass) 

# Growing tensions over slavery

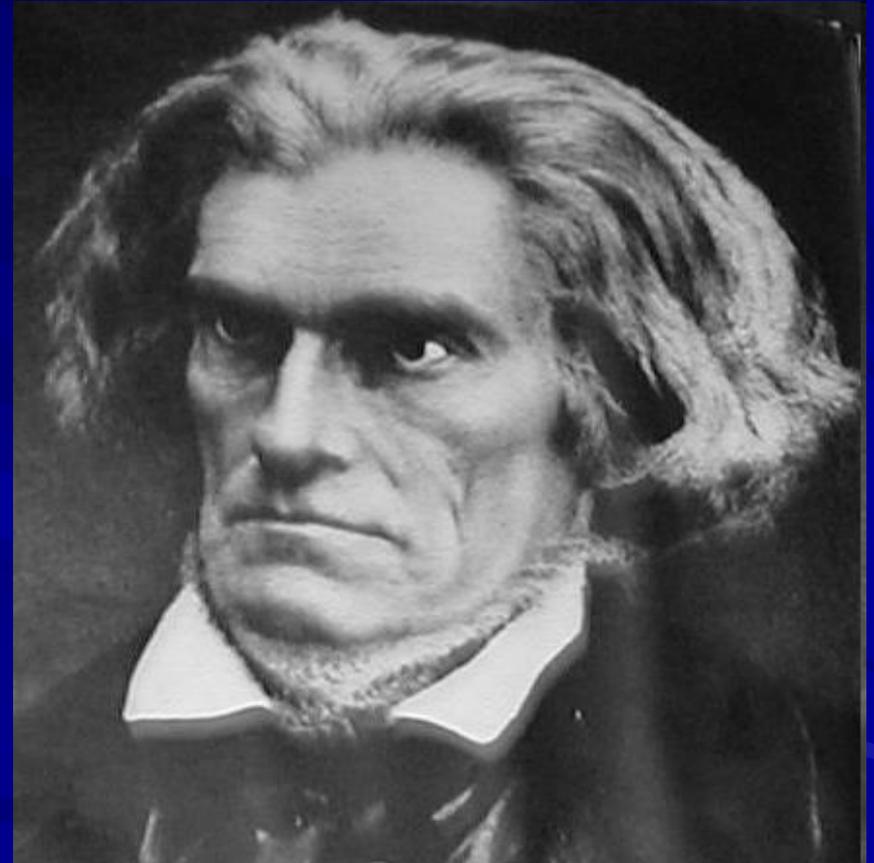
– California became very populated and there was an issue about whether or not to allow them in the union because then the free vs Slave states would not be equal



- If California became a free state, the South threatened they would secede
- Southerners called for a law that would force the return fugitives

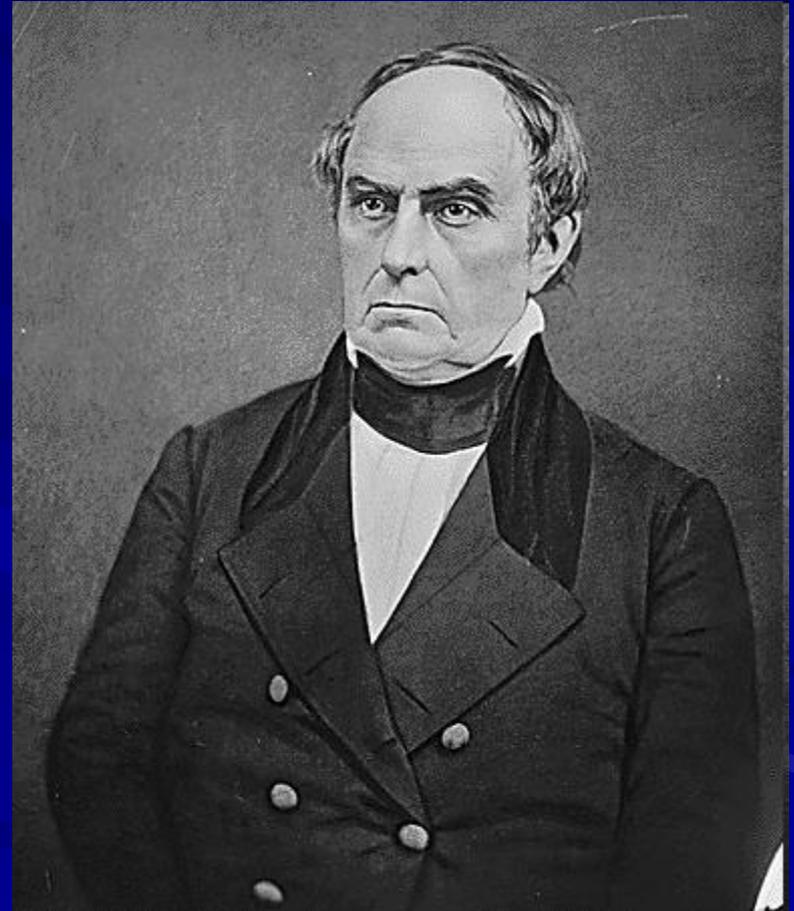
# Growing tensions over slavery

- Henry Clay tried to create a compromise to resolve the issues
  - John C. Calhoun was against compromise, he fought against Clay
    - To options:  
Constitutional amendment to protect states rights or secession



# Growing tensions over slavery

- Massachusetts Senator Daniel Webster supported Clay and said they needed to end sectionalism and preserve the Union.



# Compromises Fail

- a. Compromise of 1850, Although President Zachary Taylor opposed the Compromise, he died in 1850 and the new President Millard Fillmore supported it



# Compromises Fail

- The Compromise included:
  - California was admitted as a free state
  - Banned slavery in the nation's Capital
  - The rest of the Mexican Cession would use popular sovereignty to decide slavery
  - New, tougher fugitive slave laws



# Compromises Fail



- Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 allowed government officials to arrest any person accused of being a runaway slave
  - They had no right to a trial
  - Someone had to claim that they were a slave
  - Northerners had to help capture runaways

# Compromises Fail

- People were taken from their families
  - Cities resisted the Fugitive Slave Act
    - They even threatened slave catchers with harm if they did not leave the city
    - This convinced northerners that slavery was evil.

**CAUTION!!**

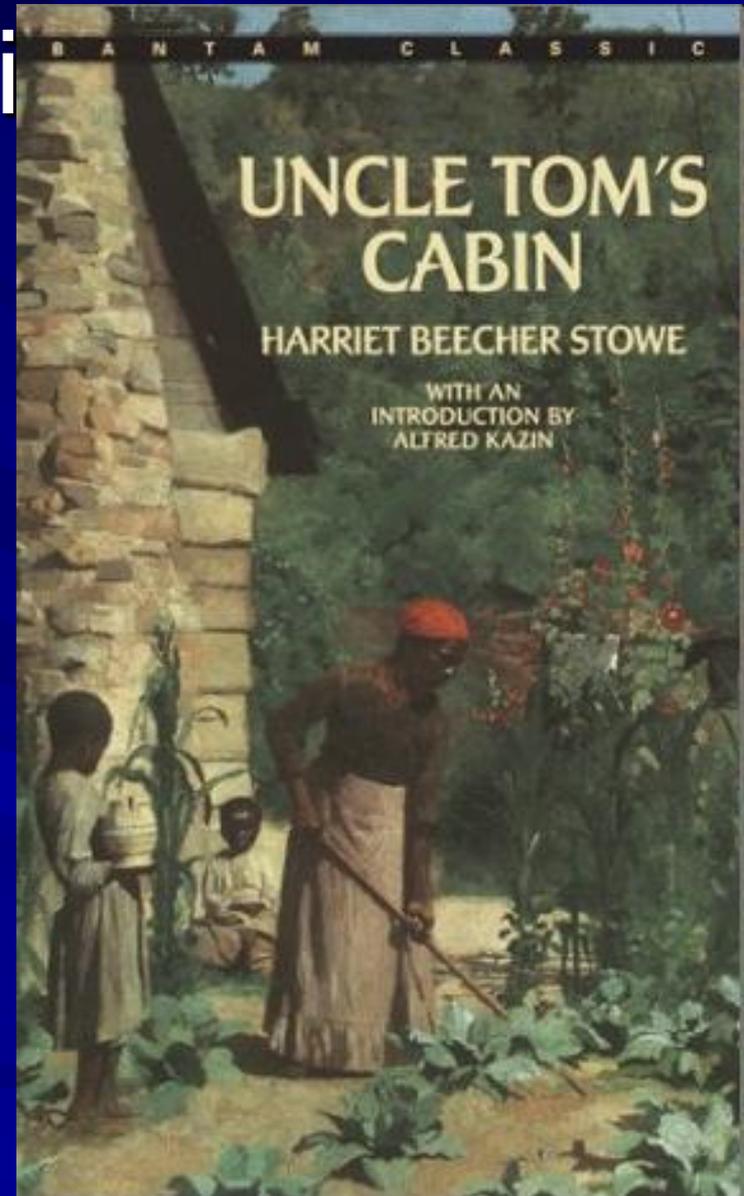
**COLORED PEOPLE**  
**OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,**  
You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the  
**Watchmen and Police Officers**  
**of Boston,**  
For since the recent **ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN**, they are empowered to act as  
**KIDNAPPERS**  
**AND**  
**Slave Catchers,**  
And they have already been actually employed in **KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES.** Therefore, if you value your **LIBERTY**, and the *Welfare of the Fugitives* among you, *Shun* them in every possible manner, as so many **HOUNDS** on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

**Keep a Sharp Look Out for**  
**KIDNAPPERS,** and have  
**TOP EYE** open.

**APRIL 24, 1851.**

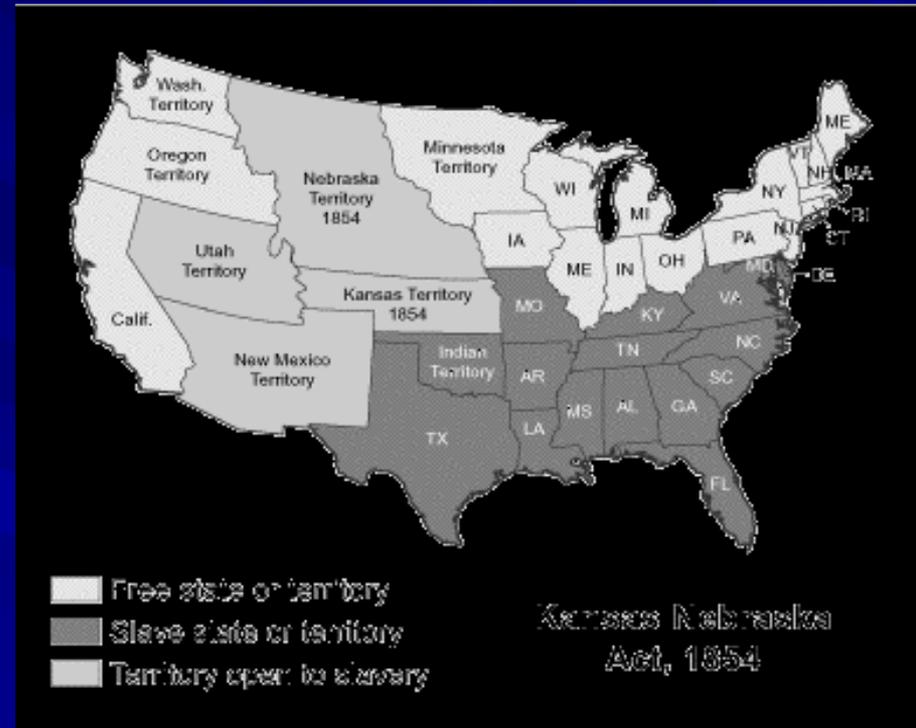
# Compromi

- In 1852, Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which was about an enslaved man who was abused by his master
  - It was a best seller in the North
  - It was called propaganda in the south



# Compromises Fail

- The Kansas Nebraska Act in 1854 was pushed through by Senator Stephen Douglas
  - It created the Kansas Territory and Nebraska Territory
  - They were in free land and were supposed to be free states
  - Douglas wanted them to be decided by popular sovereignty
  - People in the North were VERY upset
  - This was passed in the House of Representatives and the Senate



Video for #12 on your notes

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7tJ0ZjRxKhs>

# Compromises Fail

- Because of this Act, both pro and anti slavery settlers went to Kansas to try to effect the majority when it came time to vote
  - Although Kansas only had 3,000 voters, 8,000 votes were made
  - Kansas had two fighting governments
    - Fighting broke out
    - This was called Bleeding Kansas



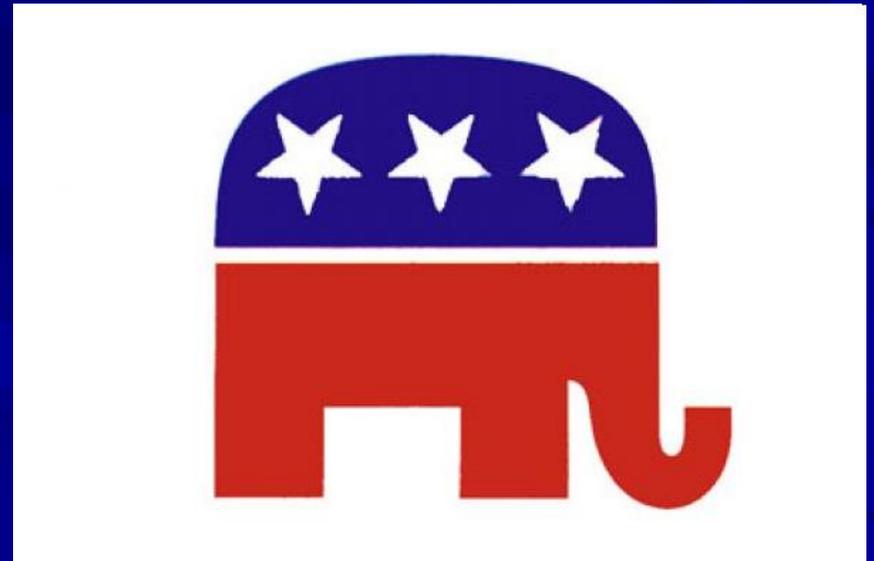
# Compromises Fail

- The fighting did not stay in Kansas, there was also fighting in the Senate
  - Charles Sumner of Massachusetts was an abolitionists
  - He denounced (yelled at) proslavery legislation then attacked the Southern Leaders



# The Crisis Deepens

- The Whig Party split in 1854 and many Northerners joined a new party, the Republican Party
  - They wanted to stop the spread of slavery



# The Crisis Deepens

- It became very popular
- In 1856, the first republican candidate, John C. Fremont, ran for President
  - Although he lost, he won 11 of the 16 free states



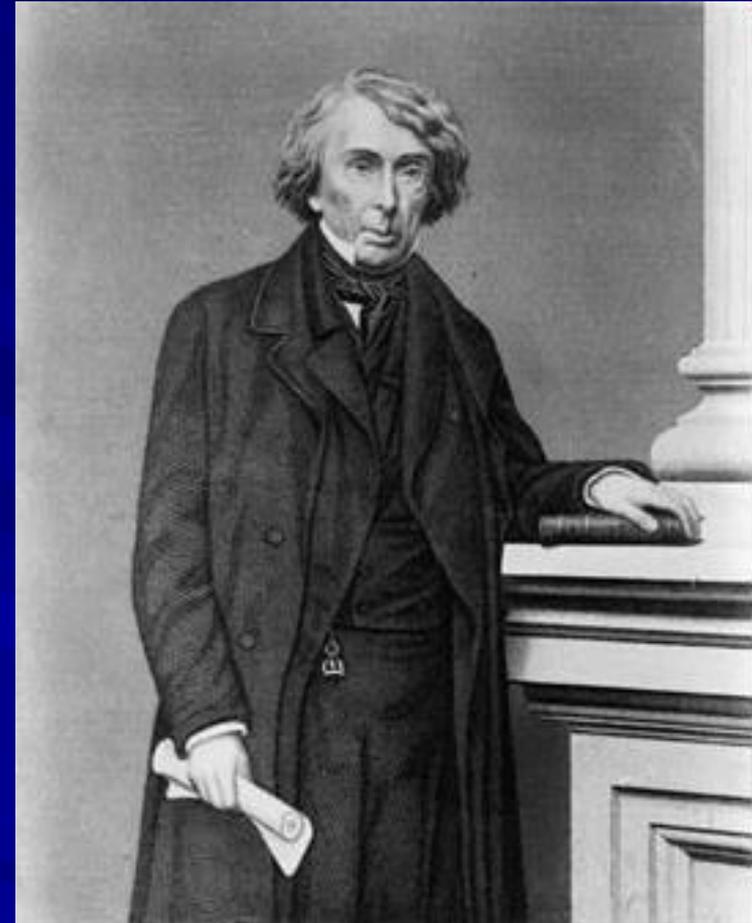
# The Crisis Deepens

- March 1857- Dred Scott v Sandford
  - Dred Scott was a slave who had been owned by a US army Doctor, they had lived in Illinois and in the Wisconsin Territory
  - Slavery was illegal in both places
  - When the DR left the Army, he went to Missouri



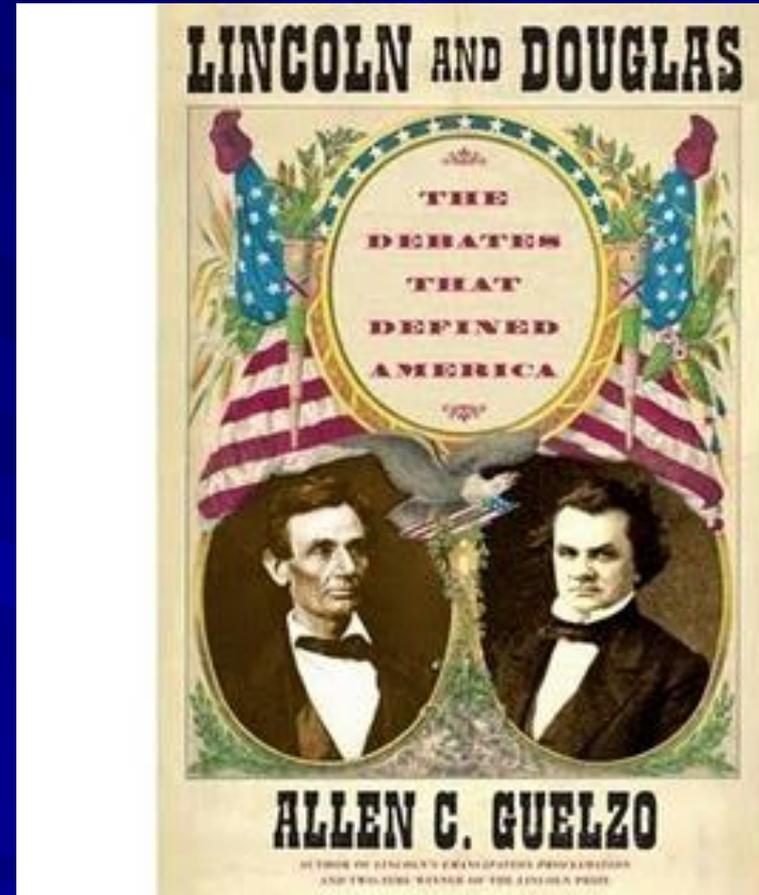
# The Crisis Deepens

- Scott sued for his freedom saying that he was free because he lived in a place where slavery as illegal
  - Chief Justice Roger B. Taney said Scott was not a free man
  - He had no right to sue in a federal court because he was African American
  - Living in a free territory did not make a slave free
  - \*Congress did not have the power to prohibit Slavery



# The Crisis Deepens

- Supporters of Slavery were happy about this decision but northerners were stunned
  - An Illinois lawyer, Abe Lincoln, became a central figure against slavery
  - He was elected to Congress as a Whig and opposed the Kansas Nebraska Act
  - Lincoln ran against Stephen Douglas for Senate
    - Lincoln lost but was not known throughout the country



# Lincon-Douglas debates video

<http://study.com/academy/lesson/the-Lincoln-douglas-debates-of-1858-summary-significance.html#lesson>

# The Crisis Deepens

- John Brown, an Abolitionist, created a plan to raise an army and free slaves in the south
  - He planned to capture Army guns in Harpers Ferry, VA
  - Unfortunately he was surrounded by Colonel Robert E. Lee and was captured.
  - At his trial, he was guilty of murder and treason, he was sentenced to death.



# The coming of the Civil War

- a. In the election of 1860, Republicans chose Abraham Lincoln and Northern Democrats chose Stephen Douglas, Southern Democrats chose John Breckinridge, the Constitutional Union party nominated John Bell

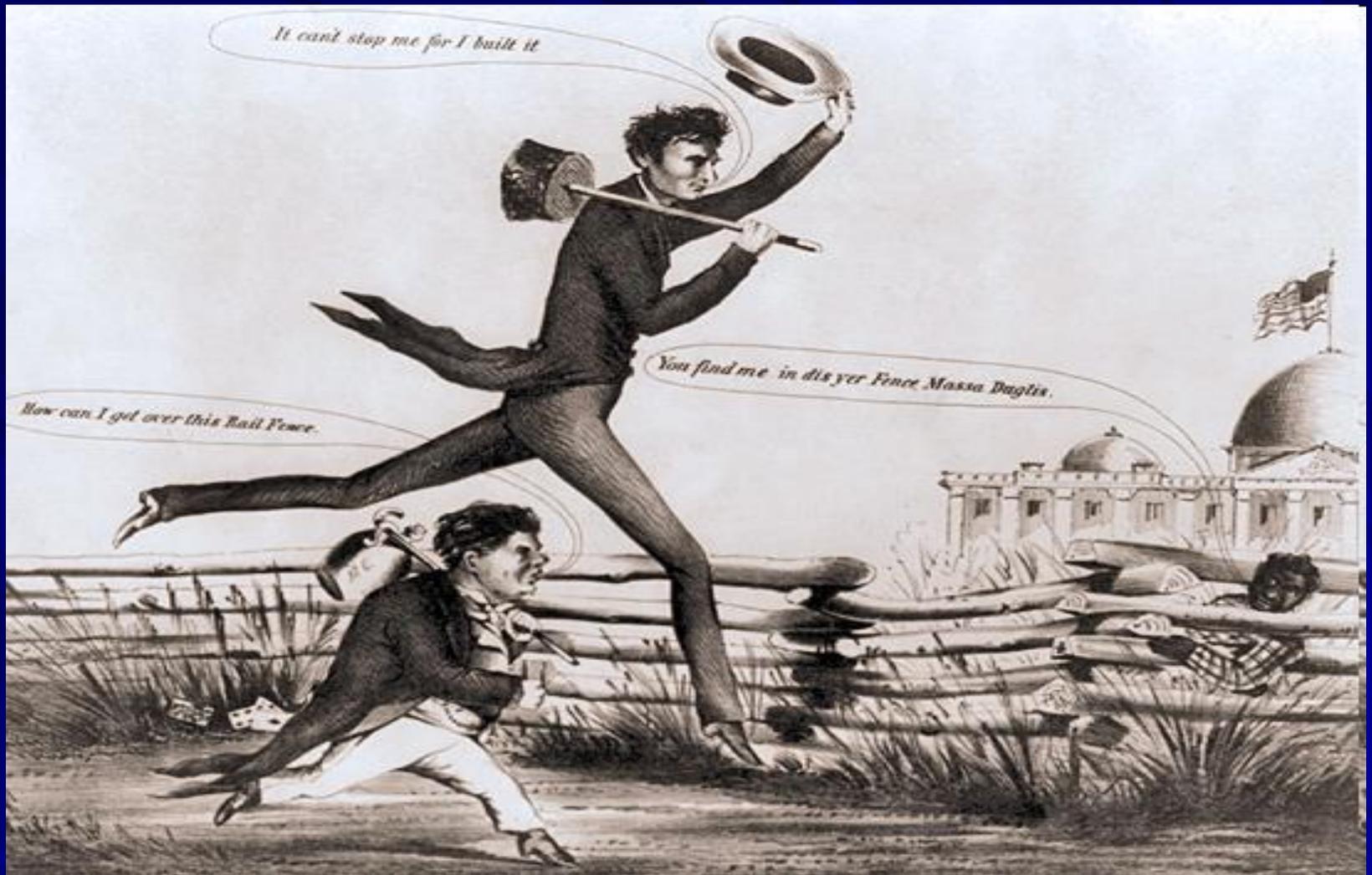
# Lincoln, The Railsplitter



Abe Lincoln was called “The Railsplitter” in the 1860 election.

This was a reference to his time spent working on the railroads.

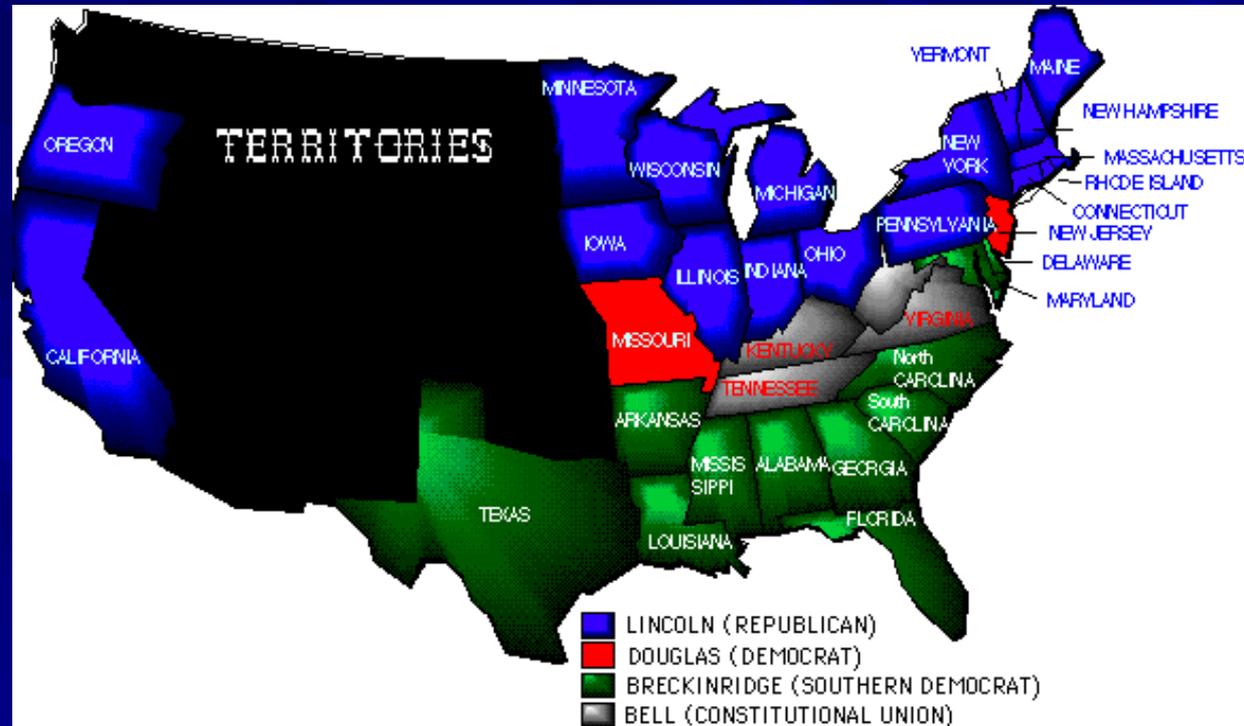
His campaign used this persona to show that Lincoln was a common man, as opposed to Stephen Douglas who was a politician.



Douglas (who was 5 feet, 4 inches tall) and Lincoln (6 feet, 4 inches tall)  
Douglas asks: "How can I get over this rail fence?"  
Lincoln says: "It can't stop me, for I built it."  
The black man appears to say: "You find me in dis yer fence, Massa Daglis."

# The coming of the Civil War

- The Constitutional Union Party was an attempt to preserve (Keep) the Union
- Lincoln won all the Free states and Breckinridge won all slaves states except 4.
- Lincoln had enough electoral votes to win the election



# The coming of the Civil War

- South Carolina was the first to secede from the union, followed 6 other southern states
  - Leaders from these states met in Montgomery Alabama to form the Confederate States of America
    - Jefferson Davis became president



# The coming of the Civil War

- a. At Lincoln's inauguration, he tried to make peace with the south, but it was rejected



# The Battle of Fort Sumter

## April, 1861

Please go to:

<http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/fort-sumter.html?tab=facts>

to answer the questions on your notes.

# Battle of Fort Sumter

## The Civil War has begun!



W. WOOD CUTTING

W. WOOD CUTTING

THE BATTLE OF FORT SUMTER, APRIL 4, 1861. BY W. WOOD CUTTING. PUBLISHED BY W. WOOD CUTTING, 107 N. 3RD ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1861

# Civil War Cloze Reading

<http://mrnussbaum.com/cscloze/>

# Fort Sumter Reading Comprehension

<http://mrnussbaum.com/fort-sumter-printable-reading-comprehension/>